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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Police Administration for the year 1931-32.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2. 148—32, dated 10th October 1932, from the Inspector-General of Police, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER No. P. 3653-64—POL. 87-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD—5TH JANUARY 1933.

Mr. F. A. Hamilton, C.I.E., was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

During the year under review, the most important measures sanctioned were the reorganization of the Police Force resulting in a net saving of Rs. 63,000 per annum and the transfer of the duty of guarding the Treasuries in the State and the Stamp Manufactory from the Military to the Police. Among the reforms effected in the organization were, (1) the creation of a vacancy reserve in the District Headquarters, (2) the increase of the Provincial Reserve Police, (3) provision for training of officers at Vellore, and (4) the abolition of superfluous Out-Posts and Police Stations. The Railways and C.I.D., Section of the force and the newly constituted Political Branch, were placed under a District Superintendent of Police. The proposals for improving the pay and prospects of the subordinate staff of the Department and raising the basic pay of the constabulary to Rs. 15 forwarded by the Inspector-General of Police in June 1932 have been recently sanctioned. The staff for the prevention of sandalwood smuggling has been reduced and the establishment placed under the control of the regular police.

2. *Cognisable Offences.*—During the year under review, 10,578 cases including those coming under special and local laws were reported as against 9,516 cases in 1930-31, the number of true cases being 9,221 as against 7,852 cases in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with by the Police, including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 14,228 as against 13,041; the number of cases in which investigation was refused being 517, cases that were either false or due to mistake of law or non-cognisable 1,398, cases not detected 953, struck off in A Form 139, withdrawn 125, transferred 6 and compounded 200. Of the remaining 10,890 cases, 6,220 ended in conviction, 1,061 in acquittal or discharge leaving 3,609 pending at the end of the year as against 3,650 cases pending at the end of the year 1930-31. The number of cases in which investigation was refused as compared with the number of cases reported worked to the percentage of 4·88 as against 3·87 in 1930-31 and the cases convicted (6220) to the number of cases decided 7,261 worked to the percentage of 85·44 as against 77·57.

3. *Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*—The number of cases including those pending at the beginning of the year under this head was 173 as against 280 in the previous year, the number of true cases being 95 of which 41 ended in conviction as against 43 in 1930-31. Under rioting and unlawful assembly 84 cases were reported as against 91 in the previous year. The offences relating to coins and currency notes during the year were double the number in the previous year, being 12 in 1931-32 of which 5 ended in conviction.

4. *Serious offences against persons.*—The number of cases dealt with under this head by the Police including the cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,284 (as against 1,367) of which 167 ended in conviction as against 199 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction to true cases (452) was 36·94 as against 39·72. The number of cases under murder, culpable homicide and attempts at murder reported during the year was 123 as against 127 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions (45) to true cases (117) being 38·46 as against 41·17 in 1930-31.

5. *Kidnapping.*—Offences under this head showed a considerable decrease in the year, the number of cases reported being 44 as against 68 in the year 1930-31.

6. *Decoity, Robbery, Housebreaking and Theft.*—The number of decoity cases reported during the year under review was 11 as against 14 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to true cases being 25 as against 57·14 in the year 1930-31. Under robbery 59 cases were reported as against 56 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to true cases being 42·86 as against 38·46 in 1930-31. There was a slight falling off in offences under "theft," the cases reported being 2,419 as against 2,536 while there was a rise under housebreaking, the number of cases under this head being 1,432 as against 1,328 in 1930-31, the percentage of convictions for the above offences being 31·17 and 21·09 as against 32·78 and 17·92 in the previous year respectively.

7. *Recovery of Stolen Property.*—Property of the value of Rs. 240,189-13-9 was lost in 2,824 cases during the year as against property of the value of Rs. 2,31,249-0-8 lost in 2,830 cases in 1930-31, while the value of the property recovered out of this during the year amounted to Rs. 98,137-8-2 in 1,784 cases as against Rs. 1,07,989-3-1 recovered in 1,794 cases in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to the lost was 40.8 as against 46·69 in the year 1930-31.

8. *Preventive action under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—There was a decrease in the number of persons who were ordered to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number being 59 as against 74 in the previous year.

9. *Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.*—The number of cases reported during the year under this head was 5, all ending in conviction as against 6 cases reported and 5 ending in conviction in the previous year.

10. *Juvenile Smoking.*—The number of cases of juvenile smoking detected was 421 as against 324 in the previous year and a shopkeeper in Tumkur District was convicted for selling beedies to juveniles.

11. *Offence under Criminal Tribes Regulation.*—The number of cases prosecuted under this offence was 260, the number of persons involved being 180 as against 259 cases involving 215 persons in the previous year. Of these, 155 cases ended in conviction involving 154 persons as against 161 cases involving 160 persons in 1930-31,

the cases acquitted or discharged being 7 involving 11 persons as against 21 cases involving 25 persons in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that endeavours are being made to obtain closer co-operation of the British Indian Police in the supervision of registered criminals whose inter-relationship with those residing in the border districts of the British Indian Province complicates the work of the State Police.

12. *Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—The number of buses plying in the moffusil decreased from 821 in the previous year to 536 in the year under review. The total number of vehicles registered till the end of the year was 4,322 and number of vehicles newly registered was 260 as against 386 in the year 1930-31. There was a considerable falling off in the occurrence of accidents to cars, the number in the year being 69 as against 159 in 1930-31. The number of accidents attended with loss of life was 16 as against 19 in the previous year. There were 13 cases of convictions for rash and negligent driving, 51 for driving without licenses, 13 for high speed, 92 for infringement of conditions of permits and 345 for miscellaneous violations of rules.

Inspection.—The inspection work of the officers of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

Cost of the Department.—The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 17,72,972-12-0 as against Rs. 19,29,784-10-7 in the previous year.

The Inspector-General of Police brings to notice that cases were being referred to the Police under Sections 202 and 156 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Magistrates in spite of Government Orders discouraging frequent reference of the kind. The High Court will be requested to issue suitable instructions to the Magistracy as regards references to the Police of cases for investigation and also in the matter of posting as far as possible police cases in such a manner as to allow the Prosecuting Staff attending to other work in connection with appeal and revision cases.

Government observe that the Administration of the Police Department during the year 1931-32 continued to be efficient and note that considerable improvement has been effected in all branches of Police work.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Public Accounts Committee.

READ—

Notification No. Rl. 3465—L. C. 5-32-1, dated 9th January 1933, publishing the names of four members of the Legislative Council that secured the largest number of votes at the election to the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1932-33 held on the 14th December 1932.

ORDER THEREON No. RL. 3466-529—L. C. 5-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH JANUARY 1933.

Government are pleased to appoint the Second Member of Council as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1932-33 and the Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Finance Department as Secretary.

The Committee will consist of the following members :—

OFFICIAL.

1. The Financial Secretary to Government.
2. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

NON-OFFICIAL.

1. Mr. K. Changalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L.
2. Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar, B.A., B.L.
3. Mr. D. S. Mallappa.
4. Mr. N. Channappa, B.A., B.L.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1931-32.

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32, received with letter No. B1-32, dated 5th November 1932 from the Director.

ORDER NO. D. 3151-202—I. & C. 123-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JANUARY 1933.

Recorded.

2. *Industrial Installations.*—Twenty-five installations involving a capital outlay of Rs. 70,000 were erected during the year by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. Seven out of the installations were flour mills and four were pumping plants. Fees amounting to Rs. 736-4-0 were collected during the year on account of technical services and advice rendered by the Department in connection with industrial installations. In addition to rendering technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns, the Superintendents of Industries also supervised well-boring operations in the districts and examined buses plying for hire. A sum of Rs. 12,188-8-0 was collected during the year as bus examination fees. The Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division, also undertook the erection of the boiler and other machinery in the New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.

3. *Financial aid to Industries.*—Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 44,376 were sanctioned during the year in 35 cases, the major portion of the loans being utilised for installation of pumping plants, flour mills and tile factories. At the commencement of the year 1931-32, a sum of Rs. 2,17,234-6-11 became due for repayment and the demand during the year was Rs. 72,087-8-1, bringing the total demand to Rs. 2,89,321-15-0. The total amount recovered during the year amounted to only Rs. 48,124-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,41,197-9-0 recoverable at the end of the year. Government are aware that owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries, some consideration had to be shown to borrowers in regard to the repayment of the loans. Still it is not desirable in the interests of the borrowers themselves to allow arrears to accumulate, and vigorous steps should therefore be taken to reduce them. In the case of the special loans granted to Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory, Sri Krishna Tile Factory and the Premier Metal Factory, prompt action to dispose of the plant and machinery is necessary to prevent their deterioration and consequent loss to Government.

4. *Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.—Central Industrial Workshop.*—The Central Industrial Workshop undertook work of the value of Rs. 1,22,147 during the year as against Rs. 1,13,178 in the previous year. It devoted attention to the manufacture of parts of Calyx drills, Deep-well pumps, etc. The value of orders placed by the Well-boring Section and the Electrical Department, amounted to Rs. 56,207. A sum of Rs. 26,400 was sanctioned for the expansion of the foundry with a view to undertaking the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Workshop carried out some experiments in the manufacture of plough shares and other plough parts. The Workshop undertook the erection, with the assistance of Messrs. Seimens Bros. of a gas plant for generating electric power from lantana charcoal. The experiment yielded satisfactory results in as much as it was found possible to generate electric power at a cost of about one anna per B. T. U. The plant is stated to be well suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas which are not within reach of the hydro-electric system. There were 50 apprentices under training in the Workshop during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent on their training.

5. *Soap Factory.*—The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 240 tons as against 260 tons during the previons year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,94,539 against Rs. 4,61,940 during 1930-31. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations such as Vanishing cream, Boot polish, etc. It has since been decided to take up the manufacture of tooth paste also in the Factory. The preparation of certain medicinal drugs and Hospital necessaries from materials available locally was undertaken in the Industries Laboratory attached to the Soap Factory and these articles are being supplied to the Medical Department. During

the year, the Factory was enlarged by the construction of additional buildings and installation of new machinery. The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 pounds of Oil were produced and marketed.

6. *Government Weaving Institute.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Textile Assistant was abolished during the year. Fifty students were under training in the Institute, including two women candidates. Eleven students passed the final examination and ten students who completed their course of training in the Institute were provided with opportunity for practical training in the several Mills in Bangalore.

New experimental work done in the Institute comprised manufacture of Burmese Lungis and Tapestry cloth and designing of a tappet, incorporating the principles of the power loom dobby. The latter is reported to be much appreciated by the hand-loom weavers.

The District Demonstration staff continued to do good work. Improved appliances of the value of about Rs. 4,000 were sold during the year.

7. *The New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.*—The erection of the Silk Factory at Mysore was commenced during the month of August 1931 and was completed by the end of June 1932. During the year, about 6,132 yards of Silk cloth were manufactured. They could not however be finished, as the dyeing and finishing plant had not been completed by then. This work has been started since July 1932 and it is reported that up to the end of August 1932, silk goods of the value of Rs. 3,834 were sold and that the Factory has secured forward orders against the production during the next three or four months.

8. *Arts and Crafts Institute.*—The sales of artware in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 19,156 during the year as against Rs. 20,699 in the previous year. Of the realisations, Rs. 6,805 were contributed by sales of artware belonging to the Depot and Rs. 12,351 by sales of articles supplied by private artisans. A representative collection of Mysore Artware sent to London found a ready sale there.

9. *Porcelain Factory.*—The kiln at the Porcelain Factory was completed and fired for the first time in March 1932. Production has since been started on a commercial scale. The Factory has so far supplied to the Electrical Department 5,125 pin-type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators, 2,500 Brake Insulators and 8,000 bushings. The manufacture of other dry, pressed porcelain electrical materials, as well as suspension insulators is being attempted.

10. *Works of the Well-boring Section.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer were terminated. During the year, 27 bore-holes of a total depth of 3,867 feet were sunk at a cost of about Rs. 33,000. It is gratifying to note that the bore-holes sunk at Tiptur and Arsikere were completely successful and have solved the problem of water supply in the case of these towns. The total number of bore-holes sunk from the beginning till the end of June 1932 was 167 at a cost of Rs. 1,44,000.

11. *Hand Spinning Centres.*—A new Khadi Centre was opened by the District Board of Chitaldrug at Aimangala during the year. The spinning centres at Badanawal, Terakanambi and Ajjampur continued to do good work. Thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven pounds of yarn and 86,339 square yards of khaddar were manufactured in the Badanawal Centre. There were about 1,800 spinners who earned about Rs. 16,000 and 100 weavers who were paid wages to the extent of Rs. 10,768. It was possible to further reduce the average price per square yard of cloth from Re. 0-7-9 to Re. 0-6-7.

12. *Industrial Education.*—In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were eight Industrial Schools—four District and four Taluk—under the control of the Department. The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute as on 30th June 1932 was 253 against 203 during the previous year, while the strength of the Industrial Schools was 466. There were, besides, ten Home Industries classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The total number of women under training during the year was 285. The Department placed at the disposal of the Home Industries classes the services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery.

13. *Trade and Level of Prices.*—The depression in trade which commenced two years ago continued during the year. The Director of Industries and Commerce

reports that in the year under review, the continued fall in the prices of commodities was checked to a certain extent, and that as a result of the suspension of the Gold standard by England, a temporary rise in prices was noticeable; but that while this improvement lasted till the end of March 1932 and in the following quarter, prices once again began to fall since July 1932. Under food grains and pulses, the prices of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady and ragi made a good recovery. There was a steady rise in the price of groundnuts, copra, jaggery, brown sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under textiles, the price of cotton and piece goods suffered a fall subject to slight fluctuations. The commodity that was affected the worst was raw silk and silk goods which had to face the severe competition of cheap silk imported from Japan and China.

During the year under report, 3670 tons of kerbstones valued at Rs. 1,36,750 were exported to England. The Department has been able to prove that a good business in this commodity can be built up. There are signs of an early revival of demand for Mysore stones in England.

14. *Labour.*—There was a serious labour disturbance in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City, in July 1931 and a slight disturbance occurred in the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., at Shimoga in April 1932, both of which were brought under control in time. Otherwise, the relationship between capital and labour was quite cordial. Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in regard to setting up of a machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes, Government sanctioned the constitution of a Board of Conciliation during the year. The Board consists of representatives of the employers and labourers as also of the general public, with the Labour Commissioner as Chairman. The Board has already applied itself to a study of the questions affecting the interests of the employers and labourers and to prevent, as far as possible, any clash of interests involving injury to either party.

15. *Weights and Measures.*—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was directed to be enforced in 13 more towns during the year. Fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six units of weights and measures were tested and certified during the year as against 14,563 in the previous year and the fee realised thereby amounted to Rs. 442-1-0.

16. *Factories Regulation.*—The total number of Factories on the register at the close of the year was 183, employing on an average 17,199 workmen per day, of whom 1439 were children. Of the 1439 children, 284 were examined by the certifying surgeons. It is understood that many of the Factory owners are gradually discontinuing the employment of children in their factories. There was a further fall in the number of factories inspected which was only 78 as against 98 in the previous year. This is not satisfactory and it is hoped that better attention will be paid to this work in future.

17. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.*—The Regulation was brought into force from 1st September 1931 and is administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories. During the year, there were working in all 30 Ginning Factories and 6 Pressing Factories.

18. *Workmen's Compensation Regulation.*—The total number of cases that came up for decision before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation was 314 of which 298 were disposed of. One hundred and thirty-six of the latter related to fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 98,364-8-4 was deposited with the Commissioner during the year for award of compensation, and the amount disbursed was Rs. 93,699-6-4.

19. *Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.*—The total number of boilers in the State at the end of the year was 236 and the number of boilers examined during the year was 197. The total fees collected on account of examination of boilers amounted to Rs. 3,981 as against Rs. 2,940 during the previous year.

Conclusion.—The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory and the Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the work of the Director, Mr. N. Rama Rao and his staff.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Working of the Excise Department.

READ—

Letter No. B. 3. Per. 50-1—31-32, dated 20th October 1932, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. FL. 3588-600—EX. 29-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JANUARY 1933.

Recorded.

2. *Important Changes.*—The following were some of the important changes ordered during the year under review :—

(1) The rate of duty on country beer imported into the State was enhanced from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 per gallon with effect from 1st July 1932.

(2) Excise privileges as detailed below were sold on a three-year basis :—

(i) Bangalore City and Taluk (arrack and toddy shops).
(ii) Bowringpet Taluk (do do)
(iii) Channarayapatna Taluk (toddy shops).
(iv) Chiknayakanhalli Taluk (arrack and toddy shops).
(v) Mudgere Taluk (arrack shops).

3. *Manufacture of Country Spirits at the Distillery, Bangalore.*—Mr. K. N. Guruswamy continued to be contractor during the year, and from 1st July 1932 onwards for two years the contract has been taken up by Hajee Sir Ismail Sait, his tender which was the lowest having been accepted by Government.

At the instance of Government, separate investigations were made at the Indian Institute of Science to explore the possibility of manufacturing rectified spirits of 60° O. P. required for use in industrial and commercial concerns at a reduced cost from spirits of 40° O. P. available with the manufacturing contractor. The cost of manufacture was found to work out to Rs. 2-12-0 as against Rs. 3-15-0 per gallon paid hitherto to the manufacturing contractor, Mr. K. N. Guruswamy. Hajee Sir Ismail Sait having agreed to supply spirits of 60° O. P. at Rs. 2-15-0, this rate was accepted by Government.

The Excise Commissioner brings to notice that the supply of filtered water from the Hessarghatta Tank which was satisfactory till about the middle of April 1932 was inadequate thereafter and that at the suggestion of the Water Works Department an estimate for Rs. 920 for installing a Booster Pump at the Distillery has been countersigned by him and returned. The Chief Engineer will kindly see that this work is executed promptly and satisfactorily.

As regards contamination of water in Chikkere Tank by the sewage water that is let into it, Government regret to observe that this has remained unattended to for some years past and trust that the Bangalore City Municipality will make arrangements to divert the flow of the sewage water as early as possible.

There was a decrease in the total quantity of spirits manufactured from 2,91,016 in 1930-31 to 2,48,797 gallons in the year under report. The quantity supplied to Depôts and Institutions in the State amounted to 2,01,785 gallons as against 2,30,677 gallons in the preceding year while that issued to Civil and Military Station came to 47,759 gallons as against 53,120 in 1930-31.

4. *Carriage of Liquor.*—The transport of liquors and ganja in the State continued to be under Departmental management during the year. The use of motor lorries for the purpose was extended to the Districts of Hassan and Kadur.

Government regret to learn that the experiments made in the use of Kenward barrels did not prove encouraging.

5. *Bonded Depôts.*—There were 55 Bonded Depôts as against 56 in the preceding year, the Depôt at Kunigal having been closed with effect from 1st July 1931. The system of placing light Depôts in charge of Treasury Gollars was extended to Honnali, Hosanagar and Channagiri Depôts during the year.

6. *Arrack.*—The consumption of molasses arrack during the year fell to 1,88,949 gallons from 2,18,786 gallons in 1930-31, showing a decline of 14 per cent. This fall though spread over all the Districts, was particularly heavy in the Districts of Shimoga and Bangalore.

The incidence of consumption of molasses arrack per head of population was 1·7 drams as against 1·9 drams in the preceding year.

7. *Shops.*—There were 539 arrack, 2,014 toddy, 248 ganja and 88 opium shops during the year as against 546, 2,013, 247 and 90 shops respectively in the year previous.

There was one arrack shop for every 54·7 square miles as against 53·9 square miles in the year previous and each shop served, on an average, 11,917 persons as against 10,732 persons in the year previous.

8. *Toddy.*—The number of trees tapped decreased from 2,67,498 in 1930-31 to 2,42,560 in the year under report while the revenue also from this source fell from Rs. 39,48,922 to Rs. 31,98,497.

Government note that blocks of date groves already formed are receiving adequate attention.

9. *Ganja.*—Ganja was grown during the year on 22 acres of land in Goribidnur Taluk as against 28 acres in the preceding year, the average yield per acre being 8·7 maunds as against 12·9 maunds in the year previous. The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 3,79,603 as against Rs. 4,03,723 in 1930-31.

10. *Excise Offences.*—The offences under the Excise and Opium laws reported during the year showed an increase from 3,578 in 1930-31 to 3,653 in the year under review. Of these, 840 related to heinous offences, out of which 425 were booked as illicit distillation and possession of illicitly distilled liquor cases as against 244 similar cases of last year, thus showing an alarming increase in these nefarious practices during the year. It is particularly noticeable that Shimoga District alone is responsible for 321 cases as against 196 in the preceding year.

Government in their review on the last year's report, observed with concern the prevalence of these malpractices on an extensive scale in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and ordered an investigation into the matter. The report under review briefly explains measures adopted during the year for putting down these malpractices. Government await the proposals promised by the Excise Commissioner, for suppressing illicit distillation.

11. *Temperance Propaganda.*—The Bangalore Temperance Federation have been doing propaganda work in the cause of prohibition and Government in pursuance of their policy towards such movements have paid during the year under review Rs. 1,998 as grant-in-aid to the Federation for work in this direction.

12. *Inspections.*—The inspections conducted by the Excise Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers in charge of Excise work were, on the whole, adequate and satisfactory.

13. *Financial Results.*—Out of a total demand of Rs. 61,67,275 for the year inclusive of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year as against Rs. 76,28,328 in 1930-31, a sum of Rs. 60,01,060 was collected and a sum Rs. 11,704 was remitted as irrecoverable, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,54,511 at the end of the year.

The Excise Commissioner is requested to see that no portion of the old arrears is left uncollected at the close of the current year.

14. *Excise Licensing Boards.*—The Licensing Boards of Kankanhalli, Magadi, Chikmagalur, Birur, Tarikere, Sagar, Shikarpur and Shimoga were reconstituted during the year. The resolutions passed by some of these Boards were given effect to where possible.

Government are glad to observe that the Administration of the Department during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Board of Directors to the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, Mandya.

READ—

Last paragraph of Government Order No. D. 2896-944—A. & E. 143-32-1, dated the 26th December 1932, stating among other things, that separate orders will be issued regarding the nominees of Government on the Provisional Board of Directors for the formation of the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, at Mandya and for taking all other steps generally for bringing the factory into operation by the beginning of January 1934.

ORDER No. D. 3090-145—A. & E. 143-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JANUARY 1933.

Government are pleased to nominate the following to serve on the Provisional Board of Directors on their behalf:—

(1) Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, M.A., PH.D., C.I.E., Director of Agriculture (Chairman),
(2) The Director of Industries and Commerce,
(3) The Financial Secretary to Government, and
(4) Rajasevaparayana Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Retired Financial Secretary to Government and Land-holder,

along with

(1) Fakhr-ut-tujjar Sir Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, Kt., Merchant, Bangalore,
(2) Mr. B. K. Garudachar, Member, Legislative Council and Director, Bank of Mysore, and
(3) Dharmapravartha Mr. M. L. Nagappa Setti, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

The Board is requested to take early steps to issue a prospectus of the proposed Company and take all action required for enlisting shares, purchasing and erecting machinery and necessary structures and generally for bringing the factory into operation within the time specified in the order read above.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Working of the Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works for the year 1931-32.

READ—

Letter No. 2342—K. R. S. dated 29th October 1932, from the Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works, forwarding the Administration Report of the Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works for the year 1931-32.

ORDER No. G. 4563-74—G. M. 56-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH JANUARY 1933.

Recorded.

2. *Krishnarajasagara Dam.*—The construction of the approach gateway at the South-end of the Dam and all the masonry works connected with the waste weir of the Dam were completed during the year and the road over the Dam was allowed for the use of the public. The waste weir consists of 136 (including 48 automatic) cast iron gates which are being supplied by the Mysore Iron Works.

3. *Irwin Canal Works.*—All the main works on the canal including construction of sluices and excavation of main distributaries were completed, both in the first section between the Dam and the Tunnel and on the Maddur Branch Works. Timely supplies from the Canal were arranged for the French-Rocks Tank in the Seringapatam Taluk under the main canal and to such of the tanks in the Mandya and Maddur